

INTIMATIONS



A Victrola—the finishing touch to your recreation

After a hard "session" at tennis or golf it is good to hear the music of the Victrola. It "touches the spot" to sink in a comfortable chair after strenuous exercise, while the world's foremost artists play and sing the music that you love best.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR DAY"

THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

will be devoted all over the Empire to collecting funds for

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

AND

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND

20,000 roses have been given, and will be sold throughout the day by numerous ladies and school children.

Subscriptions to the Rose Fund will also be gladly received at any time before the day by Lady May at Government House, who will send a rose with the acknowledgment.

GREAT ENGLISH FAIR

DANCING ENCLOSURE.
JUNGLE SHOOTING RANGE
(Elephants, Lions, and the Pink Tiger).
RED CROSS COMPETITIONS,
THE "EVERYTHING" STORES,
WILD WEST SHOW,
THE MAN IN THE TUB,
CHILDREN'S MAYPOLE DANCE,
THE LUCKY WELL,
INDIAN TORCH DANCE,
TWO BANDS.

THE SWANKS.
ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR
Entrance 50 Cents.

FETE AND ILLUMINATIONS

in the Evening, from 9 till 11.30, at the Public Gardens.

CONCERT

TWO BANDS.

Entrance, \$1; seats in Reserved Enclosures, \$2 and \$1 extra.

Refreshments on sale during the Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets obtainable at MOUTRIE'S and the ROBINSON PIANO CO.,
and from MEMBERS OF THE WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.
(1223) E. R. HALLIFAX, Hon. Secretary.

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10

WHISKY?

BECAUSE

"ONE OUGHT."

DISTILLED BY JAS. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

DUNDEE.

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA:

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Telephone 638.

THE GROUP BANKS IN CHINA.
GRAVE INSINUATIONS REBUTED.

The following letter from Mr. E. G. Hillier, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking, has been published in the Peking Daily News.

Sir:—In your issue of the 29th September you reprint an article from the Journal de Pekin containing some grave insinuations against the London Management of this Bank, namely:—

1.—That the American Group, having been applied to by the Chinese Government for a loan, telegraphed to Sir Charles Addis last June suggesting that they should advance funds on behalf of the consortium.

2.—That Sir Charles Addis replied that it would first be necessary to consult the German Group, and requested the American Group to do so on his behalf.

3.—That Sir Charles Addis deemed it unnecessary to inform the Allied Groups of the communications that had passed.

I am now in a position to state the actual facts, which are the following:—

1.—The American Group having been applied to by the Chinese Government for a loan, proposed to the United States Government Washington that they should advance funds on behalf of the Quintuple Consortium; at the same time they telegraphed the substance of this communication to their London representatives. A member of the latter firm informed Sir Charles Addis verbally and confidentially of its contents.

2.—The proposal was found on examination to present two practical difficulties, which were as follows:—

(a) The four Allied Groups could not co-operate with the Germans.

(b) The American Group, as citizens of a neutral and friendly country, could not ignore the Germans in any proposal made by them to the Quintuple Group.

3.—The difficulties being found to be insuperable, the proposal was dropped; and Sir Charles Addis, who had merely been informed in confidence of the discussions that were going on, and had no authority to disclose them to the other Groups, allowed the matter to drop also.

I think that a comparison of these two statements will not fail to bring out in their true relief the misrepresentation which compose the former, and it appears to me regrettable that charges of the serious nature implied should have been made against this Bank by your French contemporary, when enquiries in the proper quarter would have shown them to be groundless.

REFORM OF TAXATION IN CHINA.

AN IMPORTANT MANDATE.

In connection with maintenance of the Government and the imposition of taxes, the Government has followed fixed precedents and principles. A good Government is one which shows much sympathy for the people by reducing taxation. The condition of the country is far from being normal. Farmers have ceased to till their ground, and merchants and traders have ceased to transact business. The people have lost their occupations and have wandered about in quest of the means of livelihood. Although the condition of the people is most deplorable, the taxes and contributions imposed upon them are exceedingly heavy, and when we think of their burdens we are unable to enjoy our food and sleep. It is heavily ordered that in connection with petty and cruel local taxes and contributions, the Ministry of Finance shall institute an investigation with the local officials, and petition the Government for their reduction or abolition. As to the Central taxes, it is necessary that the full fixed amount should be obtained, as we have to pay the interest on foreign loans, which if not properly paid would become a new and additional burden to the people. The collecting officials should therefore be instructed to introduce an effective reform in the system of taxation, with the object to avoid corruption, to give relief to the Government and to appreciate the difficulty of the people.—Peking Daily News.

MR. M. G. WELLS AS A PROPHET.

WAR TO COME TO AN END IN APRIL.

"La Victoire." M. Hervey's paper, publishes an interview with Mr. M. G. Wells on his return to Paris from Italy. Asked as "a recognized prophet" the date of the end of the war, Mr. Wells answered:—

"Well, I agree to risk my reputation as a soothsayer. In November the Germans will begin to squeal, and in seven months the end will come."

Asked to give his reasons for this conviction, Mr. Wells replied: "I think so for a hundred reasons, but, above all, for these: the marvellous organization of the French front; the mastery of the air which is assured to our aviators; was a witness of it, and I should rather say the exclusive possession of the air—then the photographic marking by aeroplanes, in which the French take first rank; and, lastly, your artillery fire, which demolishes methodically and mathematically the enemy batteries without fear of reprisals."

NEW ATLANTIC SERVICE.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT.

The American agents of the Royal Belgian Lloyd Steamship Company announce that a steamship fleet, financed by the Belgian Government, will be operated between New York and French and Italian ports, with a direct service to Le Havre.

It is said that Belgium will guarantee the principal and interest. The nominal capital will be 100 million francs (£4,000,000) to be issued by the Company.

GERMAN PLANS
AN EASTWARD MOVE?
RUMANIA'S DANGER.

BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

September 13th.

There is little at present to show definitely what new course Marshal von Hindenburg will adopt to restore victory to his arms, but the presumption is that from preference, as well as from necessity, he will adopt a defensive in the West and endeavour, as far as he can, to mass troops for the resumption of an active offensive in the East, and especially in the south-eastern theatre.

If it were permitted to the writer to give the number of divisions and the number of battalions now in the field on the side of the Allies and on that of their enemies it would be clear enough that the latter are not in any position to adopt the offensive on both fronts, and the generally favourable position of the Allies would become better understood. For reasons best known to itself, the Censorship refuses to the public this interesting and most encouraging information, though the facts are, of course, known to the German Command, which has admitted its numerical inferiority not once but many times.

We can, therefore, only state in general terms that we entirely agree with this expression of German opinion, and draw from it the legitimate inference that Hindenburg must try the old game of making use of his central position and force locally, holding back as best he can the pressure of the Allies elsewhere. We are not in presence as yet of defeated German armies. Their quality has gone down but not their numbers or their good technical equipment, while large reserves are still available for drafts, and the limits of liability to service have not yet been altered, as they have among the States which are Germany's allies. An offensive is still practicable, and its possibilities must not be underestimated.

Evening more precise information, we must judge that the failure of Falkenhayn's attack on Verdun—that is to say, of his offensive in the West—and the parallel failure of the defensive in the East marked by Brusiloff's victories and the entry of Rumania into the war, have been the main cause of Falkenhayn's fall and of the arrival of Hindenburg at the head of affairs. The presumption is that the old Marshal never agreed with the Censorship to stand on record, and events appear to have proved him in the right. We must suppose until we have evidence to the contrary that he will reverse the strategy of his predecessor.

Even if Hindenburg wished to deprive his own successor on the Eastern front of more troops he could not do it. The long calm allowed to Russia by the German defensive in the East has made this Power very formidable, and it is admitted publicly by Kuropatkin that Russia is now a more powerful ally than she was at the beginning of the war. She has not given the Germans any opening in the centre or on the north of the Eastern front, where Russia's numerical superiority is great, while south of the Pripiet Brusiloff's growing Armies are so formidable, that Germany has had to bring up German troops to arrest the disintegration of Austrian Armies and to assist the Turks for the same vital object. These reinforcements have not yet checked Brusiloff altogether, while Rumania's three Armies have entered Transylvania, and it is imperative that they should be stopped. There is not one German division to be spared from the East for the West, and, on the contrary, a completely new army must be formed, certainly not less than 300,000 strong, to resist the march of the Rumanians to the Maros and the Theiss. This necessity, apart from preference, will compel Hindenburg to throw strength towards the East.

When can the necessary troops be drawn? Since the opening of the Allied offensive on the Somme, and in addition to some miscellaneous units, four German divisions have been taken from the German front in the West and sent East. Two of these have been taken from the British front and two from Verdun. All four have been badly mauled, and they will probably be sent to join the four or five badly-damaged Austrian divisions which are convalescing on the Baranovitch front and have by their presence at this point set free a corresponding number of German divisions for the Eastern campaign farther south. Can more German divisions be taken from the West? Probably they can if the attack on Verdun is, virtually abandoned, and if the defensive in the West is adopted as a principle as in 1915. The number of German divisions in the West was 122 on July 1st, and this number was more than enough for an active defence, compared with the number of Allied divisions in the West. The additional number of German divisions that may be drawn East is a matter for estimation, and depends largely upon the character and the extent of the pressure which the Allies can bring to bear in the West. What we have to admit as probable is that since July 1st the German rearward defences facing us on the Somme front have been greatly strengthened, and that though they will not be so complete and good as those of their late lines which the Allies have captured, they will be of the same character and will offer successive positions in case of enforced retreat. Possibly Hindenburg's views about the Western front may be modified by his recent and first introduction to it, but the point is that some German divisions must be drawn from somewhere in the West in order to redress the balance in the East, and if it be decided to liquidate the Verdun investments, we can, for argument's sake, assume 10 as a conventional figure to carry forward as the additional number to be withdrawn from the Western front.

If we turn to the East we must reckon with the eight to nine German divisions that are free from the Baranovitch front by the arrival there of a similar number of Austro-German convalescent divisions, and it is possible that a few others may follow, and that Hindenburg's reserve round Vilna may also come south. Some of these divisions have moved already, but, in all, some 26 divisions may be drawn from West and East, and perhaps four more Austrian divisions from the Trentino, making a total of 30 which would form an accountable force. The climatic conditions on the northern front in the East prevent offensive operations, or will soon prevent them, at least till the snow freezes, while snow has fallen in the Alps, and the Trentino can be shorn a little more of its troops. It is a risk, of course, but needs must when the devil drives, and, at a pinch, the forces necessary to hold up Brusiloff and to oppose Rumania may be found.

THE WAY TO HELP RUMANIA.

A great attack upon Brusiloff will probably be made in the near future. The Russian Armies in the south are very strong, and the old error of the Russian Army north of the mountains too weak to resist is not likely to be repeated. The German strategy is rather given to a line of least resistance, or at all events has been since German grand strategy collapsed, and it is probable that, while Brusiloff may be better opposed, Rumania will be the chief quarry, and that with the new Austro-German Army now probably in course of concentration on the Maros, the Bulgarian Army, and the Turks, an effort will be made to crush our new Ally and to treat her as Serbia was treated. In addition to the Turks in Galicia, some three weak divisions may come up from Thrace, while, unless the Bulgarian Army be more closely tackled elsewhere, the bulk of it will be drawn by Mackensen towards Rumania. We Allies must, in this case, come to the aid of Rumania with all our might.

This does not mean that we should allow our strategy to be deflected, but rather that the settled plan of the Allies should be pursued with increased energy and decision. To fly about the world to any point where Hindenburg beckons is an act of folly. We are not permitted to discuss our own future operations, but general principles can be stated. If, in order to fly across the seas, we have to take troops from a principal theatre, our action in this theatre is weakened, and the enemy can correspondingly reduce his strength. It takes many weeks for a single division of ours to be taken out of the line, placed on board ship, and delivered elsewhere, during which long period it is completely hors de combat, while if the new theatre of war is mountainous and largely roadless, we must have mules, pack-transport, and pack-artillery, all of which things take ever so long to be produced, and in the meanwhile the enemy scores off us everywhere, while we have to use still more ships, causing freights and prices to rise. If we find ourselves in some distant theatre in an eel-trap, and cannot get the eels out, why should we send more eels to make the confusion greater? We cannot do with any more political campaigns, and those who advocate them ought to be shut up.

The plan of the Allies for 1916—Salonica apart—has hitherto proved most successful, and by far the best means for helping Rumania, if she be threatened, is by continuing, on all fronts, the general attack with increasing means and increasing obstinacy. If we possess forces near Rumania, these must, if possible, be galvanized into activity, but the main effort must be on the principal fronts where our main Armies stand, and in an invasion of the spirit of the Allied plan if anyone of us is not now fighting resolutely, and with all his strength. It is the best thing in all of politics, and in strategy to expect to move armies about the world as easily as pins on a map, regardless of all problems of time, space, topography, and organization, but fortunately our General Staff exist to suppress these indirections, and to point out the right path. We can make it very difficult for Hindenburg to assemble a new army, and we can make it very costly for him on the principal fronts if he tries to do it. Therefore, the word passes to all the leaders of the Allied Armies to strike hard and to strike home.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE VOYAGE OF THE
"YELCHO."
CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF RESCUE OF EXPLORERS.

The rescue of the men of Sir Ernest Shackleton's party left on Elephant Island still continues to be the subject of congratulation.

Captain Lara Pardo, of the steamer Yelcho, speaking of the voyage to Elephant Island, said:—

We left Punta Arenas at midday on August 32nd. On Sunday, the 27th, we put into Pictou to coal, before entering the mysterious waters of the Antarctic. On the 28th we left Pictou, sailing direct to Elephant Island, where Sir Ernest Shackleton had left his companions while he came to the continent for help.

Soon after leaving Pictou we commenced to feel the strange influence of the climate proper to hyperborean regions in view of the time of the year. We expected not to encounter the first bergs till we were 150 miles from Pictou, but we were disappointed, as the first bergs encountered were 70 miles away. These were so large and numerous as to render navigation extremely difficult. August 28th found us 130 miles from Elephant Island, in a dense fog, and advancing at the rate of three knots.

On the morning of the 30th we heard breakers ahead and discovered a small island situated north-east of Elephant Island. Just before noon we arrived at Elephant Island itself, and, according to calculations, we were close to the camp of the marooned men. Heavy fog and huge bergs obstructed our view, but by means of dynamite we succeeded in opening a way through the bergs, advancing to some few hundred yards from the party.

An indescribable scene followed. The crew of the Yelcho were so touched that many shed tears. The rescued explorers at the sight of the Yelcho made their way to the beach, and, filled with delight and new hopes, waved their hand in nervous excitement, and cheered Sir E. Shackleton and the Yelcho and Chile. Within an hour all were safe on board.

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SWEDEN AND OUR MAIL.
BRITISH DEMAND FOR A CLEAR STATEMENT.

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO ARBITRATION.

The Foreign Office has issued some further correspondence between Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister, and Viscount Grey in regard to the seizure of mails.

Last year our detention of parcel mails on their way to Sweden in neutral ships which we suspected of carrying contraband destined for Germany—led to reprisals on the part of Sweden, which detained British parcel mails in transit through Sweden to Russia. Viscount Grey insisted on the legality and correctness of our action, which was based on the established principles of visit and search and continuous voyage, and protested that a refusal to transmit parcel mails through Sweden to Russia would be a violation of the British and Swedish Post Office Agreement of 1904. He offered, however, to submit to arbitration after the war any claim which Sweden considered had been unjustly treated by the British Prize Courts, provided that Sweden continued to carry out her obligations under the Agreement of 1904. Count Wrangel's reply did not accept this condition, and Viscount Grey has therefore to press for a direct answer. The Swedish Government's answer is contained in the correspondence now published. It is dated August 17th, and is as follows:—

"My Lord. In reply to the Note which your Lordship was good enough to address to me dated August 2nd respecting arbitration, etc., my Government directs me to make the following communication to you:—

"His Majesty's Government shares the hope that this correspondence may end in a definite solution of the questions at issue, and would warmly congratulate itself to see the application of the principle of arbitration. His Majesty's Government is glad to note that His Majesty's Government appears to recognize the impossibility for His Majesty's Government to renounce in advance the right of taking measures which regrettable circumstances might render necessary. His Majesty's Government need not say that they perfectly recognize, as they have always done, the validity and binding force of the agreement of 1914, while at the same time maintaining their right to suspend the application of this agreement in the conditions in question."

"I leave it to your Lordship to take advantage of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my highest consideration with which I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient, humble servant."

(Signed) WRANGLER.
Viscount Grey's reply to the Swedish Minister, dated August 23th, is as follows:—

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 17th on the question of the parcels mails. The meaning of this communication does not seem to His Majesty's Government to be clear, and I have instructed his Majesty's Minister at Stockholm to point out to the Swedish Government that his Majesty's Government must as a condition precedent to any arrangement involving recourse to arbitration have an assurance that the Swedish Government will definitely cease to interfere with the transit of parcels to and from the United Kingdom across Sweden."

"I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant."

(Signed) GREY OF FALDON.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Sergeant A. Rothery, 10th Yorkshire Regiment, of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd., has been awarded the Military Medal for good work in the recent fighting.

The eldest son (Dunstan) of Capt. Fuller, late of the French Government pilage service and at present in Hankow, has been severely wounded and is in hospital in France. He was 2nd Lieut. 11th Battalion Royal Fusiliers and a bomber.

News has been received by the A.C. Daily News that Captain G. A. Turner, 10th Batt., Yorkshire Regiment, formerly of Messrs. Ilbert & Co., who was wounded severely at Loos, is back at the front in France, and at the time of writing was temporarily in command of his regiment.

Mr. Walter Fred Brewer, son of the late M. W. W. Brewer and formerly of Messrs. Brewer & Co., Ltd., was killed in the trenches on August 31st. The deceased joined the 102nd Comox Artillery Regiment (Canadian) in April of this year and went to the Front in August. Mr. Brewer, who was about 30 years of age, left Shanghai for Hongkong, and subsequently went to Canada, where he enlisted.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADE.

Thursday, October 16th.—Men warned for duty will parade at Cricket Ground at 2.30 p.m. sharp, helmets and rifles.

MUSTER.

Members who have sent in their names for the Instruction Class will attend Central Station at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing October 17th.

They will be exempt from drills ordered for those days.

EQUIPMENT.

Equipment Officers must submit to the D.S.P.R.'s office, not later than Saturday, October 21st, requisition for blue uniform required by their respective units 1916-17.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS.
A. S. P. (R.)

RHODINE

RHODINE means acetyl salicylic acid of the purest quality. It is the equivalent of the German Aspirin and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physicians' prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomatalgic pains, etc., if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.

These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately. Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

(1905)

THE ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL FOR INDIANS. OPENING CEREMONY.

A new Anglo-Indian School, a munificent gift by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, was last evening formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Henry May, in the presence of a representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen, teachers and scholars.

The building, which is handsome and substantial, was erected at a cost of \$35,000, and is beautifully situated in the So-kan-Poo Valley. It is of two storeys, the lower floor having three classrooms and the upper floor two, and there are offices for the headmaster and the assistant master as well as accommodation for the staff and children. The school throughout is furnished with the most modern apparatus and equipment for an institution of its kind, and education in it will certainly be imparted under most pleasant and favourable conditions. The site is of generous dimensions and there is space for the formation of three roomy tennis courts besides ample accommodation for a general playground.

THE OPENING.

The opening ceremony took place at the front of the building opposite the main door. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady May, and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Lau Kin Pak, Bishop Pozzoni, Mr. E. Ralph, Inspector of Schools, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, and Mr. R. J. Birbeck, headmaster of the School. The school children were formed up on the veranda.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, in opening the proceedings, addressing His Excellency, said:—I have very great pleasure in asking you to accept, on behalf of the Government of Hongkong, this building which it is my privilege to present to the Colony for the education of Indian boys. I hand this key to you, and request that with it you will unlock the door and declare the building duly opened. (Applause.)

Sir HENRY MAY, in accepting the key and proceeding with the opening ceremony, said:—It affords me a great deal of pleasure to open this School, the building for which is the generous gift of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie (applause)—whose interest in and support of education are well-known; and it may be useful to briefly survey the history of this particular institution. The Committee of Education which reported in 1902 on the educational needs of the Colony dismissed the requirements of the Indian Community in these words:—"The case of Parsees and other Indian British subjects, of whom there are a considerable number in the Colony, has been disregarded. Probably some settlement of their case will have to be made before long, such as the establishment of a small school for their use. No definite recommendations are made on this point, which does not appear to be of instant importance." The seed of the present school sprang from the Belilios Public School, where the number of Indian boys under 11 years of age had, by 1903, increased to 8 per cent. of the total enrolment of the girls' school. As much with a view to purge the Chinese girls' school of this admixture of boys as desiring to benefit the boys themselves, a school was started for these Indian boys, with the kind assistance of Mr. Arculli, who subscribed over \$500 towards its cost. It was at first housed in a separate room at the Belilios Public School. In his annual report for 1904 the Director of Education wrote:—"Properly developed it seems likely to prove a success and should, in time, be able to prepare boys for the Upper School at Queen's College. It would be a logical and popular step if Urdu were made a subject in the Indian School." The school had then been put under an English Mistress, Mrs. Whitehead. In 1905 the school was moved into leased premises; an Indian and a Chinese Master were engaged, and Urdu was made a compulsory subject. The maximum enrolment that year was 44. In 1906 Mrs. Whitehead resigned and the school was moved to Praya East. These premises were reported in 1907 as "most unsuitable. They are badly lighted and very noisy." In 1908 Mr. Bishen Singh, who is still the senior Indian Master, took charge. By this time the average attendance had fallen to 27. The Inspector reported:—"The grant of a free scholarship to Queen's College tenable for 4 years has so far failed to attract more pupils." During this year the school fitted to the buildings at "Causeway Bay known as Belilios Kadoorie, but fitted back to Praya East again, where it has stayed ever since. By 1911 the average attendance had increased to 50; in 1912 it was 58, which was the high water mark. In 1913 an extensively signed petition was made by the Indian community for a better building than the Chinese tenement house in which it has until now been held. It was not possible at that time to comply with their request. In 1913 a branch school was started on the Kowloon side, but it did not prove successful and was closed last year. In 1914 Mr. Kadoorie made the offer which led to the erection of the new building. (Applause.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRESPASSING AT LYEMUN. THREE JAPANESE FINED.

Three Japanese clerks were fined \$350 each at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday by Mr. Hazeland, for trespassing at Lyemun fort on Sunday.

Captain Carr said that soon after 1 p.m. the previous day he saw the three defendants in the prohibited military area at Lyemun fort. He told them they had no right to be there, and that they must go away. Witness took the defendants down the pathway which led towards the A.S.C. pier, and asked them if they had come up that way. The Japanese replied that they had, and witness then showed them a warning notice-board close to the commencement of the pathway, which stated, in English, French, German, Japanese and Chinese, that the pathway was a prohibited one. At the place where he found the defendants the whole of the Lyemun defences were visible.

Inspector Angus in reply to Mr. Hazeland said that the defendants were employed as clerks in Hongkong. In a statement one of the defendants said that, being Sunday, they went for a walk to see the scenery. They were about to proceed along a pathway when they saw a notice and returned. As they were returning they met a soldier, and asked where they could get the best view of the harbour. The soldier pointed up the pathway and said they could get a good view up there. They then proceeded to walk up the pathway, and almost immediately afterwards they were stopped by an officer. The other two defendants corroborated this statement.

Mr. Hazeland asked how much bail was asked for, and Inspector Angus replied that he allowed the men to go out on a \$10 bail.

Capt. Cassel expressed the opinion that all the men had had military training, and were thus quite able to see that they were in a prohibited area. Also, if he had been asked about bail he would have stipulated \$1,000.

Inspector Angus said he knew all the defendants, and they had only \$10 on them. They could not have got away from the Colony, and he thought he acted rightly in casting them out. Capt. Cassel asked for the rate penalty to be imposed, but his worship imposed the fine mentioned above.

The staff of the new School consists of:—Head Master, Mr. R. J. Birbeck, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cantab; Assistant Masters—Mr. Bishen Singh, Mr. Abdulrah, Mr. Dhool. Mr. Birbeck has been a member of the staff of Queen's College since 1903, and consequently has had considerable experience in teaching Indian boys who attend the Queen's College Upper School. Mr. Bishen Singh holds the Teacher's Certificate granted by the Education Department to Masters who have passed satisfactorily through a three years' course at the Technical Institute, and in addition Technical Institute Certificate in Physics, English (Stage II), Mathematics (Stage II). He has also passed the Sanitation Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and qualified for the Association of that Institute. Mr. Abdulrah has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University, taking Arabic as an extra subject. He also holds the Teacher's Certificate of the Education Department. Mr. Dhool, who came to the Colony from India a few months ago, possesses a knowledge of English, Urdu and Persian.

There are five classes, namely, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, which correspond as nearly as possible with similar classes at other Government Schools. Class 4, the Senior Class, has been started this term for the first time. This points favourably to the time when more senior work will be done. The numbers in each class are:—Class 4, seven boys; Class 5, nine; Class 6, seven; Class 7, eleven; Class 8, thirteen; Total 47; An increased attendance is confidently expected in the near future.

Although the chief work of the School is the teaching of English subjects, one lesson every day is given up to Urdu; the boys being taught and examined in colloquial as well as in written work. This should prove of great benefit to the boys, as they will be enabled to obtain, before leaving School, a good knowledge of both English and Urdu. The school fees, which have hitherto been \$1 each a month, will from the beginning of next year be raised to \$2 a month. Scholarships are available as below:—2 Free Exhibitions to the top boys in all classes from class 7 upwards; 1 Free Government Scholarship tenable for 3 years at Queen's College; to the top boy of the School; and 1 Ellis Kadoorie Scholarship of \$50, tenable for 1 year at Queen's College, to the second boy in the School. Hitherto the boys have had very few opportunities of playing games, as no ground has been available. The new School, however, provides amply in this respect, so that this department of school life will doubtless be enthusiastically entered upon. I am sure that this school will be of much benefit to the Indian community of this Colony, and on behalf of that community and of the Colony generally and of the Government, I have to tender to Mr. Ellis Kadoorie heartfelt thanks for his renewed munificence and public spirit. I now declare this school to be duly opened. (Applause.) His Excellency having opened the door, the company passed into the building, and inspected the interior with much interest. Through the kindness of Mr. Kadoorie tea was served to the company before dispersing.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MORE QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

THE WAR LOAN.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council, which is to be held this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask the following questions in reference to the Government Civil Hospital:—

(1.)—Of the sums of \$9,003, \$16,147, and \$9,714 stated at the last meeting of Council to have been expended in the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, respectively, will the Government state

(a.)—How much of that expenditure represents drugs and disinfectants

(b.)—supplied from home;

(c.)—purchased locally?

(ii.)—Whether it is not the fact that the price of drugs and disinfectants has gone up considerably since the beginning of the war, with the result that the same sum of money purchased considerably less drugs and disinfectants since the war than it did before the war?

(iii.)—Whether any savings were effected on the amounts voted for drugs and disinfectants in the years 1914 and 1915 or either of them, and, if so, what were the amounts of such savings?

(3.)—With reference to the morning allocation of Sisters at the Civil Hospital which was announced by His Excellency the Governor at the Council Meeting of the 3rd August last, namely:—

A Block.

Morning, 1 Sister on each floor; Operating Theatre, 1 Sister; will the Government state

(i.)—On what dates between the 22nd August and the date of these questions (23rd October) it has been found possible to carry out the said intended morning scheme of allocation, namely, 1 Sister on each floor of A Block, and a separate Sister for the Operating Theatre; and

(ii.)—On what dates, between the said dates, One Sister alone has had to attend in the morning not only to the two floors in A Block but also to the Operating Theatre as well, that is to say, to do work which, under the above scheme of allocation, is supposed to be done by three Sisters?

WAR PRISONERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY will move the following resolution:—

"That the President and Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong do approve of the Agreement dated the 29th day of July, 1916, made between His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Governor of Hongkong, and His Honour Sir James Haldane Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei, for the removal of prisoners under sentence or order of transportation, imprisonment, or penal servitude at Wei-hai-wei to Hongkong, for the purpose of undergoing their punishment at Hongkong, and of an address being presented to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., praying that His Majesty may be pleased to sanction an Order-in-Council allowing the removal of such prisoners on the terms contained in such Agreement, which is laid upon the table of this Council."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY will also move a resolution under Section 170 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, relating to the erection of an underground trough closet latrine on the existing site of the public urinal situate at the junction of Albany, Garden, Peak and Robinson Roads. The Colonial Secretary will move that the application by the Sanitary Board for the erection of same be approved.

The "Orders of the Day" are as follows:—

The COLONIAL SECRETARY will move the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding eight million six hundred and five thousand one hundred and five dollars to the Public Service of the year 1917."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL will move the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to Bonds of Exchange payable outside the Colony."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL will move the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to authorise the raising of a War Loan."

The second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinance, 1914," will not be proceeded with.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

(1.)—All Men's Divisions will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, as on the 15th instant. Stretchers will not be required.

(2.)—At the Parade to be held on "Our Day" each Division will present not less than 75 per cent. of its full strength, and for casualty work not less than 50 per cent. of the full strength may be presented. Any Division not presenting the full proportion required will be penalised by loss of marks.

(3.)—On Thursday, the 19th instant, Divisions taking part in the Parade will fall in on the Cricket Ground, at 2.30 p.m. Uniform, as on the 15th instant. Stretchers must be sent to the Murray Parade Ground on the morning of the 19th and stated in the Hospital Tent. Wheeled Ambulances will not be required.

(Signed) E. RALPH, (District Superintendent in Charge of District.)

October 16th, 1916.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

The above two clubs opened their season by meeting on the C.S. ground on Saturday, when the University won by 75 runs. Both teams showed want of practice. Brayshaw, Marley and Hamilton bowled well for their respective sides. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.				
A. de Souza, hit wkt., b Hamilton.	17			
J. D. Wright, c Lambie, b Hamilton.	1			
K. Brayshaw, c Woolley, b Hamilton.	42			
G. E. Marley, b Hamilton.	2			
A. H. Rumjahn, c Lambie, b Ling.	20			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Ling.	1			
R. Anderson, c Hill, b Ling.	1			
D. D. Dixon, b Hamilton.	5			
Chow Yut Cheong, b Hamilton.	22			
Thivy, b Hamilton.	0			
Sumy, not out.	25			
Extras.	12			

Total.....148

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton.....	15	4	41	7
Ling.....	6	0	38	3
Mason.....	3	0	28	0
Southern.....	6	1	29	0

CIVIL SERVICE.

P. T. Lambie, hit wkt., b Brayshaw.	14			
E. W. Dawson, c Brayshaw, b Marley.	2			
C. F. Mason, b Brayshaw.	5			
E. G. Southern, c and b Marley.	15			
E. W. Hamilton, b Marley.	0			
F. Ling, b Brayshaw.	12			
C. J. Tachi, c Rumjahn, b Brayshaw.	3			
W. Hill, c Dixon, b Marley.	3			
F. Beame, b Marley.	0			
C. Sara, b Brayshaw.	0			
W. J. Woolley, not out.	2			
Extras.	16			

Total.....73

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw.....	11	4	25	5
Marley.....	10	1	32	5

HONGKONG F.C.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

In their 29th annual report—that for the season 1915-16—the Committee of the Hongkong Football Club state that during the period under review 10 new members joined the club but, owing to the departure of old members for Home Service, together with those who have left for other ports, it is difficult to estimate the number of active members in the Colony.

The season was successful both financially and from the playing point of view, as the Association Section won the Shield Competition after defeating the Royal Engineers—their rivals for the previous year's honours—in the final. The season's accounts were disappointing, but covered the cost of erection, and the satisfactory sum of \$251.02 is carried forward to next season's account.

The coming season promises well and an endeavour will be made to run an eleven in both Divisions of the League.

The Rugby Section had a very poor season owing to the absence of Army and Navy teams. Some matches took place between teams selected from the club and such Service men as remained in the Colony, but, owing to the long periods between each game, the standard of play fell below the average. The coming season may, perhaps, see the Rugby men raising an Association team.

Several old members have fallen in "The Great Game" and it is proposed to keep a Roll of Honour.

The annual meeting will be held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (top floor), by kind permission, on the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CLUBS, STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The Hongkong F.C. are playing the Staff and Departments to-morrow, kick-off, 4.45 p.m. The following will represent the Club:—

Handyside; Ralston and Stalker; Bremner, Bond and Stewart; Robinson, McTavish, Walker, Smith, and Rodger.

TENNIS.

R.G.A. SERGEANTS' MESS.

The final of the Men's Tennis Tournament (Singles), which was arranged by the Sports Club of the above Mess, was played at Victoria Barracks yesterday. The finalists were Sub-Conductor Brand, A.O.C., and Sergt. Telford, R.G.A. Telford proved too good for his opponent, winning the first set by 6-2, and the second by 6-4.

Mrs. May kindly undertook the arrangements for refreshments, which were provided for the wives and children of members during the afternoon. It is announced that another tournament is being arranged, in connection with which a Whist Drive and Social will be held on the day of the final.

HOCKEY.

NAVY & 88th COMPANY R.G.A.

These teams met at the Happy Valley yesterday, and the game resulted in a very narrow win for the Navy. It was a good, hard, clean game, with honours about even, and up to the last minute looked like finishing in a draw with one goal for each team. The Navy, however, scored a second goal practically at the same time as the final whistle sounded, thus winning by two goals to one.

VOLUNTEERS AND NAVY.

The Volunteers open their season to-day with a match against the Navy at Happy Valley at 5.15 p.m., and will be represented by:—E. W. Hamilton, F. A. Redmond, F. W. S. Evans, E. J. R. Mitchell, K. Brayshaw, Percy, F. A. Brand, W. A. Cornell, A. D. Ball, F. R. Smyth and B. D. Evans.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS



JUST RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF "WALK-OVER" BOOTS & SHOES.

No matter what you wish them for, whether for a day's tramp, an afternoon of Sport, an evening of Society, or for Business, there is an appropriate and reliable Walk-Over Shoe for that particular occasion.

PATENT, VICI KID, RUSSIA CAMEL, ETC.
BEST QUALITY \$13.50 PER PAIR.



NEW SHAPES IN LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES

\$8.50 TO \$13.50

WE CAN SHOW YOU

THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE COLONY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BOTTLED THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Stocked by

Admitted to be the Best

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

THE HOUSE FOR LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

UP-TO-DATE STOCK AND SMARTEST STYLES

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

NOW ON SHOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PLAYERS on any of the Courses of the GOLF CLUB on the 10th inst. (OUR DAY) will be expected to pay a fee of \$10.00. The amount collected will be given to the Red Cross Fund.

W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[1970]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the basins and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1916. [27]

"OUR DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. [1294]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 21st October, 1916. Dated the 27th September, 1916.
W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [1183]

CHINA EXPORT IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Liquidators. [1208]

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and close on the 28th of the same month.
The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards.
Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.
Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1195]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. 77

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OGHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,
NAMAZU, SAYO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI
and OYUBARI COALFIELDS.
AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:-

MAEUNOCHI, TOKYO

SHANGHAI OFFICES:- NAGASAKI, MOJI, KAKATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YAMAGUCHI, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:- "IWASAKI."

Codes:- A1, A.B.C. 5th - 1, Western Union, and Bantley.

Agents:-
CHINKIANG-Messrs. GRANTING & Co.
MANILA-Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE-Messrs. BERNARD & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW-Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to:-
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Pender Street Hongkong [1618]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 24, George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 21st of October, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1238]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1916, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th October, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order.
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1239]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"GISHUN MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Oct. at 5 P.M. will be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 18th Oct. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1916. [1282]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOER"

Arrived Hongkong on 11th Oct., 1916,
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

The vessel brings on Cargo:-
From London, 24, ex s.s. "Medina."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Options Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1916. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1916. [6]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET-AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply-
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings,
1215

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.
Apply-
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1215]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply-
"A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
1117

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK, GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 900 tons.
Apply-
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 3, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1086]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to-
"H,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1840]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to-
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to-
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[1283]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to-
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

HOUSE in King's Buildings, HOUSE in OLIPHANT GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Closet, etc. A few flats specially designed to accommodate these bachelors at reasonable rental. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to-
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
[1064]

JUST RECEIVED

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

1213

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

5.30 p.m.-Royal Hongkong Yacht Club General Meeting at the Club House, North Point.

Thursday, 19th Oct.-
"Our Day" Sale of Roses, English Fair on Murray Parade Ground, and Evening Fete in Public Gardens.

Saturday, 21st Oct.-
11.30 a.m.-China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 27th Oct.-
12.15 p.m.-Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber.

Monday, 30th Oct.-
Noon-Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

INTIMATION

ONE TRIAL OF OUR

GIANT

LAVENDER

TALCUM

Will please you so well that you

will continue to use it, for it is the

Best that can be made

in TALCUMS,

and then the value-

1-LB. SIZE FOR \$1.00!

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD..

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATH.

LEYSHON.-Killed in action, on Sept. 17th, W. H. N. LEYSHON, of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., aged 29 years. [1269]

MARRIAGE.

STEWART-JOHNSTON.-At H. B. M. Consulate, Nagasaki, Japan, on October 9th, JOHN HOWARD, second son of ARCHD. STEWART of Glasgow, to HELEN ADAM, only daughter of JAMES JOHNSON, of Liverpool.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17th OCTOBER, 1916.

PRESIDENT, PREMIER AND PARLIAMENT.

POLITICAL topics in China have become all-absorbing again. The Sino-Japanese affair in Mongolia, the appointment of Mr. LU CHENG HSIAO as assistant manager of the Bank of China, and other burning topics of a few weeks ago are forgotten in the thrill of political excitement engendered by the action of Parliament *vis-a-vis* the President and the Premier. As our Peking correspondent remarked last week, the resignation of the vacillating TANG SHAO YI as Minister for Foreign Affairs was not unexpected. The Kuomintang, however, resented the dead-set made by the military faction against their favourite, and it was doubtless this which induced them to vote against the nomination of Mr. LU CHENG HSIAO for the vacant portfolio, which he held under YUAN SHIH-KAI. At any rate, the voting in the House of Representatives was fairly representative of the strength of the various parties. In 1915 the Kuomintang had more than half of the membership of the Lower House, but not sufficient to constitute a quorum, with the result that when they determined on a certain policy they were blocked by the other parties leaving the House, thereby bringing the sitting to a close. When they voted against LU CHENG HSIAO the other day they had a majority of ten, and therefore carried their point. But without their opposition there was a certain recognition of actualities. They did not wish to embarrass the Premier

and, through him, the President; they desired only to express their dislike of a monarchist Minister such as LU CHENG HSIAO was. When Mr. LU was rejected the question naturally arose who would be the next to be proposed. The former vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and the late Minister to Tokyo were both suggested, but there is an impression that the opposition of the Kuomintang to Mr. LU represented "save face" policy rather than real hostility, and that he will again be nominated for the position. The truth of this remains to be seen, but it is worth keeping in mind.

To be candid, the fact is that no one knows the present course of Chinese politics. There are so many undercurrents moving beneath the political surface that no one can venture to prophesy what will happen. There may be a monarchical restoration, or there may be something just as dramatic with different characters in the limelight. CHANG HSUN may be amenable to Presidential mandates and disband the Hsuehwei Conference and remove his military headquarters, but the belief is that he will please himself. The situation is not improved by the scarcity of dollars. The Treasury, it is stated on good authority, is empty, and the present unsettled conditions are not likely to induce the Consortium Group to make the big advance asked for by the Chinese Government. The position at present is very obscure.

THE RECENT POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

The announcement will be received with satisfaction that the TERAUCHI Administration contemplates no change in Japan's foreign policy. In an interview with REUTER'S Correspondent, Field-Marshal Count TERAUCHI, the new Premier, has declared that there is no intention of adopting aggressive measures in China and that the obligations of the British and Russian Alliances will be loyally fulfilled. When it was reported that Count OKUMA had decided to tender his resignation on the plea of advancing age, and that his Cabinet would follow him into retirement, it was freely rumoured that this course was dictated by the knowledge that his known Western sympathies and his failure to enforce the "Twenty-one Demands" upon China had estranged a large part of the nation. The jingoes took the view that a golden opportunity had been lost of adjusting Japan's problems in the Orient, and they regarded the engagements with England and Russia as fettering their freedom of action. Though it was recognised that a political crisis was to be avoided until the Coronation ceremonies were completed, the cry for the resignation of the Cabinet has been continuous ever since. Count OKUMA nominated as his successor Viscount KATO, an ex-Foreign Minister, who has the support of the more Conservative element, but the Progressives demanded a man who might be expected to push the nation's "interests" with greater vigour and determination. Their choice fell upon Count TERAUCHI, who was responsible for the annexation of Korea only two months after he took over the direction of that State from Prince ITO. This preference was shared by the Elder Statesmen and endorsed by the Emperor. But though Count TERAUCHI may count upon the friendship of the Peers, the support which he will receive in the Lower House appears a doubtful quantity. A new political party of Constitutionalists, numbering 200 members, has been formed under the leadership of Baron KATO, and though he has urged the need for unity, some of his followers have openly declared their hostility to the new Premier. In the circumstances, the fate of the new Administration will be watched with interest.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-day, at 3 p.m.

The P. & O. str. *Somali*, which left Hongkong on 15th August, arrived in London on the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Outward mail steamer *Malwa*, with the London mails of the 5th October, arrived at Port Said on the 14th instant.

The departure of the s.s. *Nippon Maru* for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, has been postponed from this morning until half-past ten to-morrow morning.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer *Kashgar*, with the Hongkong mails of the 8th September last, arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

A Chinese boatman, aged 18, while employed in loading rice on board the s.s. *Chefoo Maru* on Sunday, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Tickets for seats at the Evening Concert and Fete on "Our Day" are now procurable at Messrs. Montic's, Robinson's, and Anderson's stores. The tickets are \$2 and \$1 each in addition to entrance fee. The seats are not numbered or reserved, but the number of tickets sold will be strictly limited to the number of seats in each enclosure.

The Chinese who was reported to have been discovered in an unconscious condition under the debris of a house in Yaumati, which was wrecked by an explosion, is now reported to have been found dead. His body was a mass of wounds, and death must have been instantaneous. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

During the week ending October 14th four Chinese cases of small-pox were reported in the Colony, one of which proved fatal. In the same period there was a fatal Chinese case of plague, a fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, and four cases of enteric fever (one English and the rest Chinese), two of which proved fatal.

The fifth gymkhana meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club is due to take place (weather permitting) on the 28th inst. The programme is made up of seven events, as follow:-Five furlongs handicap; Gymkhana Stakes; Distance handicap, about half a mile; Ladies' event (conditions to be announced later); Class handicap, once round; Polo Pony Scoury; Class handicap, one and a quarter mile.

News was received by cable on Saturday of the death of Mr. W. H. N. LEYSHON, who was killed in action on September 17th. The announcement is not yet official, but it has been confirmed by the Colonel of the deceased's regiment. Mr. LEYSHON was on the Eastern staff of North China Insurance Co., Ltd. He came out from home early in 1910 and was stationed at various times in Shanghai, Hongkong, Kobe and Singapore. In the spring of last year he went home on leave and joined the army, serving first in the Royal Horse Artillery and afterwards in one of the London Regiments of Fusiliers. The deceased, who was a brother of Mrs. S. J. Chinchin, was 26 years of age.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

IMPORTING TOBACCO.

For importing tobacco of the value of \$3.50, a Chinese was fined \$5. Revenue Officer Lannegan found the tobacco concealed in a basket of medicine.

RECKLESS RICSHA COOLIE.

A ricksha coolie was fined \$2 for recklessly using his ricksha. It was stated that the coolie knocked down and ran over a boy, injuring his head somewhat badly.

THEFT FROM HOLT & CO.

The fact that a Chinese was walking along Chatham Road, Kowloon, on Saturday afternoon in a suspicious manner led a hukong to apprehend and to search him. Under the man's coat the hukong found a large file, and it was subsequently discovered that this was the property of Alfred Holt & Co. The defendant, whose excuse was that he was given the file by another man, who had stolen it, was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

LADY MAY'S "OUR DAY" ROSE FUND.

Already acknowledged	\$2,940
Mrs. Sachse	10
Anonymous	25
Commodore and Mrs. Sandeman	25
Hon. Mr. C. Severn	50
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	100
Mr. T. F. Hough	150
Total	\$3,300

As an illustration of the enormous charges for freight a Britol grain merchant states that a cargo of maize was invoiced to him at £29,273-original value of the maize, £18,586, freight, £50,447.

THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S DASHING NEW ARMIES.

GERMANY'S MAIN PRE-OCCUPATION.

BRITISH INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH "HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL"

AT STUFF AND SCHWABEN-REDOUBTS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—North of the Stuff Redoubt two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of 200 yards.

Further reports show that the enterprises undertaken yesterday in the neighbourhood of the Stuff and Schwaben Redoubts were highly successful. North of the Stuff Redoubt two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of nearly 200 yards and 100 prisoners taken. The operation was carried out by a single company.

Our line has been advanced well to the north and west of the Schwaben Redoubt. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, and the total prisoners taken in both operations is 300.

At night enemy trenches were entered west of Serre, north of Roelincourt, north-east of Festubert, and north of Neuve Chapelle. A number of prisoners were taken and considerable damage done to the enemy's defences.

Our line has been advanced to slightly north-east of Guedecourt.

Enemy artillery has been active between Les Beaux and Courcellette, also in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben Redoubt and the Amere Valley. Forty-seven prisoners were taken.

ADMIRABLE FRENCH AIR WORK.

SURPASSED ALL EXPECTATIONS.

PARIS, October 16th.

A *communiqué* says:—Enemy counter-attacks on our new positions south of the Somme were repulsed.

We maintained and consolidated all our gains.

Despite low-lying clouds our aeroplanes co-operated most effectively in the fighting and surpassed all that was expected of them.

One of them returned riddled with over two hundred bullets. Two of the pilots attacked enemy trenches with machine guns fire at short range, flying at an extremely low altitude.

Eleven hundred prisoners were captured on the 14th instant at the Ablaincourt-Bellay sector.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—We advanced well over the plateau on to Gentli, and down the slope, with the result that the Germans regained to some extent direct observation for artillery fire. The ground was very dead and practically without shelter. We captured several positions of real tactical advantage. Beyond Guedecourt the Germans, who were in great strength, counter-attacked with great cost to themselves. Our casualties were light. In many places the ground was absolutely littered with German dead. Our heavy artillery is now plastering the German front, crumbling the defences and exacting a big toll of casualties.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMIES.

GERMANY'S MAIN PRE-OCCUPATION.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that General Castelnau, addressing the correspondents on the advent of the British armies, said that the event was of the highest importance. Their dash had astonished the Germans. The speeches in the Reichstag showed that the British army was now Germany's main pre-occupation. He added:—"We have the Germans by the ear, and we will shake them till their brains are addled."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH ARMoured CARS.

EXCITING TIMES IN ASIA MINOR.

MINOR.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

The Tsar received Captain Locker-Lampson, who is commanding the British armoured cars. These have been having exciting times in Asia Minor operating along a 46 miles railroad, and dependent on bullock tracks. In the mountains, the cars have been hauled up gradients and then lowered with ropes, and frequently the rocks ripped the tanks, which were ingeniously patched with shaving soap and medical plaster and restarted in a couple of hours. Captain Locker Lampson was ambushed in the region of Mush, and drove along the hillside for many miles, finally charging into a river. He escaped, though his car was riddled with bullets. The cars were frequently in action, most successfully, damaging the Turks and capturing villages. Travelling night and day on the treeless marsh plain, the squadron had constantly to bridge gullies, bogs and rivers with wood obtained from sparse villages.

A number of officers and men were decorated for bravery. One squadron is now operating in Persia, south of Lake Uruma.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—Enemy attacks in the region of Skrobov were repulsed with heavy losses. We carried trenches north of Korytnitz, and repelled heavy counter-attacks with heavy losses. Enemy attacks in Killbaba, Dornawatra and Dobrudja were repelled.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

TURKISH TRANSPORT CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—A Russian submarine captured a 6,000 ton Turkish transport, which was commanded by German officers, in the Black Sea near the Bosphorus, after an hour's fight. The transport was taken to Sebastopol.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, October 16th.

The Russian vessel *Mercur*, and the Romanian ship *Pitritza* have been sunk.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 15th.

An Italian official message states that the Italians have progressed farther towards Mount Rotta and captured a battery of four mountain guns and much ammunition in the Comagone area.

THE BALKANS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUMANIANS FALL BACK.

DESPERATE FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

BUCHAREST, October 16th.

A *communiqué* says:—In the Caliman region we fell back towards the frontier. Desperate fighting is proceeding over the entire northern region. The Rumanians are holding up the enemy. There has been day and night fighting in the Praedial region.

The Rumanians drove the enemy out of Bistock Valley and captured the Summit of Mount Negra and Jini Valley. There has been an unbroken artillery duel on our southern front along the Danube.

RUMANIANS' POSITION NOT SERIOUS.

MILITARY OPINION.

LONDON, October 16th.

A telegram from Bucharest states that military authorities are of the opinion that if the Rumanians hold the crests of the Carpathians the situation will not need to be considered serious at Falkenhayn, at which place, apparently, there are only three genuine German divisions, the remainder being Austro-Hungarians numbering at the maximum 200,000. It appears that they are endeavouring to cork up the other defiles and to send the main forces through the Oltuz Pass, and attempt to capture the railway junction at Focsani. The latest Rumanian *communiqué* says that all attacks have been bloodily repulsed at the Oltuz Pass, which is 45 miles north-west of Brasso.

SERBIANS ADVANCING.

PARIS, October 16th.

The Serbians are advancing to the south of Cerna. The French cavalry have cut the railway line south of Serres.

FRENCH CONTR. L. PIRAEUS.

ATHENS, October 15th.

Piraeus is controlled by the French, who occupy the forts overlooking the harbour. Allied officers control the Police of Athens and Piraeus.

ON THE SIDE OF VENEZIOLOS.

NO MORE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE KING.

SALONIKA, October 15th.

On the 12th inst. M. Venezios sent a message to Reuter stating that half of old Greece, nine-tenths of the population of new Greece, and all the islands were on his side. The Provisional Government did not contemplate further representations to the King, as it was hopeless to expect King Constantine to change.

GREEK OFFICIAL CIRCLES BUSY.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

ATHENS, October 16th.

Official circles are very busy again. M. Guillemen had an hour and a half's interview with the Premier and Foreign Minister. The Premier was most reticent, but declared that the conversations were of the most friendly description, and that they laid the basis for further discussions.

The Premier then saw the King. It is believed that the discussions related to the control of the railways and Police.

It is stated that the Legations at the Entente capitals have been instructed to renew their proposals to emerge from neutrality.

M. Politis, Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, has proceeded to Salonika to assume a National Foreign Ministry. He proceeds from Salonika to Western Europe on a special mission.

It is stated that the pro-German Generals, Dusanis and Moxas, have arrived at Larissa "to inspect the barracks."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSCIENCELESS GREEK MONARCHY.

INSPIRING SPEECH BY M. VENEZIOLOS.

SALONIKA, October 15th.

On the 13th inst. at a banquet, M. Venezios, in the course of a speech, said that the people had been led to the brink of a precipice by a conscienceless monarchy which had been forced to disown its alliance with Serbia. The people must be organised militarily to expel the Bulgarians and to do their duty to the Serbians, whose heroism had won the admiration of the world. King Constantine believed himself to be King by the grace of God, thus violating the Constitution. A National Assembly must be convoked after the war to erect an invulnerable rampart against future violations by the monarchy.

The speech was received with cheers and cries of "Down with the King," and "Down with traitors."

ALLIES STRICT CONTROL OF GREEK RAILWAYS.

ATHENS, October 16th.

Under the Allies' control of the railways, the movements of groups of soldiers and the transport of war material between Athens and Larissa is absolutely forbidden.

A regiment of infantry at Santa Moura, where the control is not yet established, were conveyed by sailing ships to Arta by the order of the War Minister.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"OUR DAY."

HANDSOME ROYAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, October 16th.

King George has contributed £5,000 and Queen Mary £1,000 to the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem on the occasion of "Our Day" celebrations.

In an autograph letter the King states that Their Majesties fully appreciate the splendid work done by these organisations. As only by a united Empire could victory be secured, so must the Empire be equally united in the relief of the sufferers.

THE BOASTFUL KAISER.

NEW GERMAN WAR CRIES.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

The Kaiser, in addressing Austro-German troops in the East, said:—"When you attack the enemy, let your war cries be 'He shall not break through, he shall be beaten.' Each of you are equal to three and even six of your enemies, and the enemy's front will be crushed against our iron wall."

PRISONERS OF WAR.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, October 16th.

In the course of a debate in the Reichstag regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, a representative of the Government stated that Germany had asked for the abolition of the prisoner camps in India. He added, however, that news had been received that part of the complaints in connection with these were not justified.

A CHANGE NOT APPRECIATED.

A certain yeomanry regiment stationed in a country town has had to give up their horses, at any rate temporarily, and have been provided with bicycles instead. So Tommy has made a grave surrounded with wooden railings, each rail ornamented with a discarded horse shoe and halter ropes for chains. On the grave are halter shoes, stirrups, stable brushes, spurs and bits, also a straw wreath, while a tombstone has been placed at the head. The inscription is not poetry, it will not read and the rhythm is faulty, but it relates in simple soldier language the sorrows of a saddened regiment:—
Sadder, sadder and sadder,
A regiment's heart lies buried here.
Sickened and died through no disorder,
But broken by a staggering order.
Our hearts are warm, theirs cold as icicles.
To take our horses and give us bicycles,
For cavalry they said there was no room.
So we've buried our spurs in this blighted tomb.

R. L. P.
Returns if possible.

MANKIND 20,000 YEARS AGO.

CRETE AS THE CRADLE OF CIVILISATION.

"But archaeology—the research of ancient civilisations—when the very foundations of our own are threatened by the new barbarism!"

In this, one of the opening passages of his address as president of the British Association, Sir Arthur Evans, the eminent archaeologist, seemed to offer an apology for the subject of his discourse in such overwhelming times. And yet, he proceeded, something might be said, especially as regarded the prehistoric side of archaeology, for a theme which, in the midst of Armageddon, drew our minds from present anxieties to the still, passionate domain of the past, which lay behind the limits even of his toric controversies.

From this point the president passed on to a modest reference to his own researches in Crete, which were more particularly concerned with prehistoric conditions in the island.

"The marvellous Minoan civilisation that had there come to light showed," he said, "that Crete of 4,000 years ago must unquestionably be regarded as the birthplace of European civilisation in its higher form."

But were we even then appreciably nearer to the fountain head? A new and far more remote vista had opened out in recent years, and it was not too much to say that a wholly new standpoint had been gained from which to survey the early history of the human race."

10,000 YEARS BEFORE EGYPT.

As an illustration of the level of artistic attainment in South-Western Europe at a modest estimate some 10,000 years earlier than the most ancient monuments of Egypt, or Chaldea, Sir Arthur mentioned that it was clear great progress in the art of artificial illumination had been made. Stone lamps were already in existence.

Of the origins of our complex European culture, this much at least could be confidently stated, said the president, that the earliest extraneous sources on which it drew lay respectively in two directions:—In the valley of the Nile on the one side, and in the valley of the Euphrates on the other. It had been made abundantly clear that the rise of Hellenic civilisation—which it was a point of honour with classical scholars to regard as a wonder-child—was itself part of a wider economy, and could no longer be regarded as an isolated phenomenon.

His own recent investigations had more and more brought home to him the all-pervading community between Minoan Crete and the land of the Pharaohs. Ancient Egypt could no longer be regarded as something apart from the general human history. Its influences were seen to lie about the very cradle of our own civilisation.

In support of his thesis of the remoteness of what he called "the earliest of European," Sir Arthur Evans gave many details, such as the many-storied palaces of the priest-kings in their great days, their ingenious planning, their successful combination of the beautiful and stately, and their scientific sanitary arrangements, which far outdid similar works, on however vast a scale, of Egyptian or Babylonian builders.

WAR NEWS.

EDINBURGH'S COMPLIMENT TO THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

The *Independence Roumaine* publishes a *communiqué* stating that Queen Marie of Roumania is profoundly touched by the act of the City of Edinburgh, which, remembering the title borne by her father, the Duke of Edinburgh, sent Her Majesty several motor ambulances. The same journal states that the King has accepted Lord Londsdale's offer of five motor ambulances completely equipped.

BIG RUSSIAN ORDER FOR YORKSHIRE.

Orders for over 2,000,000 yards of cloth for the Russian Army have been placed in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and are required to be delivered before next spring.

The scheme of Government control will apply to these orders and to all army requirements of the Allies. The scheme of control lays it down that all firms with suitable machinery must do their fair share of such work, and there is a system of costing to ensure prices being kept as low as possible.

THE NEW V.C. HEROES.

Eight of the twenty new recipients of the Victoria Cross were killed. One of them, McFadyen, of the Royal Irish Rifles, was opening a box of bombs when the box slipped down into a trench crowded with men. Two of the safety pins fell out. McFadyen, himself a bomb thrower, knew the inevitable result and threw himself upon the bombs which blew him to pieces. Only one other man was injured. Perhaps the most picturesque of the twenty published stories of valor is that of Dr. James Ritchie, Southforth High School, who stood on the parapet of an enemy trench under machine-gun fire and bomb attacks, sounding the charge and then by rallying many men of various units who, having lost their leaders, were wavering and beginning to retire.

A HAUL OF SHIRKERS.

A sensation was caused at Blackfriars, London, recently when Detective, accompanied by soldiers with fixed bayonets, took possession of a building containing 2,000 specimens of a housing contract, and demanded that every man eligible for military service should show his papers, and explain why he was not in khaki. Instantly the dodgers and shirkers in the crowded attempted to escape. Fifty of them were arrested, and were marched in procession through the streets to a police station, amid loud applause from wound soldiers in the vicinity.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Now that the actions of the Hongkong Government are becoming the subject of comment in the London Press there is a probability that our local legislators and the clerks at the Colonial Office will deal a little more gently than has been their wont with the aspirations of the local commercial community. Hitherto these aspirations could be stifled without anyone outside the select circle being the wiser. Mr. Bonar Law may yet experience a bad quarter of an hour in the House of Commons over the registration of Enemy Trade-marks and the summary rejection of the petition for Constitutional reform. The official attitude over the first question adds justification to the public attitude in regard to the second. I wonder if the Government foresaw the predicament into which their rejection of Mr. Holyoak's motion is likely to place them? I trow not. There may be no cause for anxiety at the moment, but when the German businesses are all liquidated—and that will happen some day if the war lasts long enough—when will the funds be derived for paying the registration fees for Enemy Trade-marks? It is to be presumed that the Government will not oblige and that therefore the rights will lapse. In that case, what is there to prevent the wholesale employment in China of the German "chops," by neutrals to the serious prejudice of British interests? If the Trade-marks had been suppressed and an Ordinance passed making it a criminal offence to use them or any colourable imitation of them afterwards, as Mr. Holyoak suggested, an effective safeguard would have been provided against this form of competition in South China.

It is the fashion, I know, among many British merchants in foreign countries to rail against the stupidity and craven conservatism of our Home manufacturers, and I have often thought, in view of the place we still retain in the world's trade, that the criticism was overdone. An example of ignorance which was brought to my notice last week, however, deserves to be pilloried. A resident in the Colony wrote asking to be supplied with a certain article appearing in the catalogue of a large and important Home firm, advertised as contractors to H.M.'s Government. The article came duly to hand with the usual covering letter. Then, in order to place the whole transaction in order and to follow the out-and-dried routine of the office, came an invoice, carefully made out in duplicate, stating that the charge was nil. I confess that I do not know very much about the mysteries of book-keeping, but if it was essential to spend time and money in making out such invoices, it certainly was not necessary to post them, as they were posted, under cover of a B.D. stamp! The firm presumably do a fairly extensive overseas trade, and it is distressing to know that they retain in their employment, especially in these times, clerks who are still unaware that Hongkong is part of the British Empire.

The news that the Germans have been scattering bombs containing poisoned sweets and garlic infected with cholera bacilli at Constantza has caused some perturbation. I am told, amongst those who recently received letters that were seized en route by the enemy. They are wondering whether the gentle German took the opportunity to prepare similar "surprise packets" for them. In some instances the correspondence was promptly consigned to the flames, and one lady, who had forwarded the German-marked envelope to her son as a novelty, made strenuous but unavailing endeavours to recover it from the Post Office. For her peace of mind I may mention that a local medical expert has expressed the opinion that the enclosing of cholera germs in letters would involve as much risk to the sender as to the recipient. As, therefore, the Germans are always very solicitous for their own welfare, and the latest return of communicable diseases for the Colony does not record a single case of cholera, there seems no reason for anxiety.

Judging by the elaborate arrangements which are being made for "Our Day," there will be "rare doings in the parish" on the 16th inst. The Murray Barracks parade ground is already dotted with commodious matchboxes where all sorts of novel attractions will be housed, and large advertisements announce by day and night a bewildering variety of amusements such as are associated with an old English fair, minus the roundabouts and swingboats. In view of the fact that the whole of the proceeds are to be devoted to funds applied directly to alleviating the sufferings of our wounded soldiers, it is to be hoped that the showmen will experience a busy time. Those who patronise the side-shows will experience a double pleasure; there will be the element of fun, combined with the knowledge that aid is being given to a magnificent cause which must appeal to everybody, be Jew or Gentile, militarist or conscientious objector, neutral or ally.

The "scene" which occurred at the boxing contests in the City Hall on Friday evening was opposed to the spirit of sportsmanship which usually characterises Service men. Of course, one can understand the disappointment felt by the supporters of a competitor who, after gaining a distinct advantage, was disqualified for a foul, but the penalty should have been accepted in a sporting spirit. The booing and hissing which greeted the referee's decision in this case was very discreditable, while certain epithets which were subsequently used at intervals during the evening were in the worst possible taste. The foul which lost Allan the fight was an obvious one, and had Dr. Glaister walked at it he would have been deservedly criticised. As it was, his action was perfectly correct and most commendable.

FIRST WIN THE WAR.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ADVICE.

THE NEED FOR REDOUBLED EXERTIONS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a fête in aid of the Russian Wounded and Scottish Prisoners of War Funds at Chelmsford last month, said:—

I should like to say to you, "Don't let us get talking too much about after the war." After the war all sorts of bright prospects will be opened. When we have won the war there are any number of fine things which we can do, and all classes will be able to participate. An opportunity unique in history will be provided to us. There will be a chance of building up a broader, better organized society here at home and rallying round it, binding to it by unbreakable ties, those valiant friends and brothers from the Dominions who have come to our aid from across the oceans, and of welding together and weaving together all this fabric into one Imperial and national unity (cheers), when we have won the war—but only when we have won the war. But anything short of decisive victory, anything in the nature of an exclusive peace, will mar all this fair prospect and put all these hopes of favourable solution perhaps for ever beyond our reach. That is why I say to you, "Do not let us be drawn too much into discussion of what we are going to do after the war." To nine hundred and ninety-nine men and women out of every thousand in our land the true motto is "Look after the war and 'after the war' will look after itself." (Cheers.)

THE NAVY AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Germans have a good deal to make them angry at the present time, and not only angry—hungry. First of all there is the Royal Navy, never stronger than it is to-day, never with more supreme control of the seas than it has to-day, for the battle of Jutland has shown that even in their waters the German fleet dare not fight a decisive engagement with our line of battle. (Hear, hear.) Now is the moment for tightening the blockade and stopping by every possible means the launching of supplies into Germany through neutral countries. Much progress is being made in that direction. A naval blockade takes a long time to make its effect felt—longer than an expedition—but it is beginning to make its effects felt in Germany, and they are beginning to let us know that they are beginning to feel the effects. There are widespread signs throughout the German Empire that the continual battering of their front by the Allied Armies, that the heavy losses they have sustained from the beginning of the war, that the increasingly darkened and narrowing outlook for them abroad, and the increased stringency and privation at home have produced and are producing sensible effects upon the German nation, and are making them begin to wonder whether, after all, war is quite such a pleasant thing, and whether, after all, it is not better to live and let live, and to respect treaties and enjoy and cultivate your own wide country and let your neighbours alone, whether they be great Empires or little States. That is all the more reason for redoubling our efforts and increasing the stringency of our arrangements.

THE NEW BRITISH ARMY.

There is the British Army itself—the new British Army—the Army which will for ever be linked with Lord Kitchener's name. Night and day, week in, week out, without rest or pause, the great new British Army is storming and thundering on the German lines with a courage never excelled in history and with a devotion and sacrifice which no troops of any country have ever surpassed. It is too early for us to say what will be the full and final consequences and effects of the tremendous battle that has been taking place upon the Somme, but we can at any rate say that no braver troops have ever marched to war than those which have attacked and taken the German lines.

"HORNETS" THAT FLY BY NIGHT.

Then there is the air. And there, too, we have reason to be satisfied and proud. The reports from the front are unanimous in testifying to the superiority which our airmen have obtained over the enemy in the field of battle. We cannot but be struck by the fact that we are getting a greater mastery of the problem of dealing with the German airships than we have ever had before. We cannot but be struck by the fact that the hornets (laughter) are learning to fly by night as well as by day, and you will wish me in your name to express the congratulations which we all feel, the pride we all feel, in that supreme act of a new prowess of a single man by which the young officer the other night sent to its doom one of these accursed engines of destruction. (Cheers.)

I have heard it said that this country is divided into optimists and pessimists. Well, it may be so, but there is only this one difference between the optimist and the pessimist. The optimist thinks we are winning the war by the aid of the Government, and the pessimist thinks we are winning the war in spite of the Government (laughter), but in all classes of our countrymen there is no division of opinion as to what the ultimate outcome will be. The great strength which our country has shown is a source of pride to every one. The unanimity with which our Empire has rallied to the Motherland, the great cause justifies and vindicates British institutions. It is over two years since the war began, and I well remember feeling at that time profoundly convinced that in declaring war on Germany our country had performed the most noble deed in all its history. We have gone through a lot since then—terrible losses, many disasters, bitter disappointments—but I never felt more sure than I do now that the course we took two years ago was absolutely right, and that our children will live to bless the day and to glorify the deed. (Cheers.)

GERMAN TRENCH WORKS.

DUG-OUT ARCHITECTURE.

UNDERGROUND VILLAGE OF 300 MILES.

Along many miles of the Western front, as it was till the end of June, it is now possible to stand at one's ease in the middle of No Man's Land and observe the differences between a German front trench on the one hand and a French or British front trench on the other. The first point to be noticed is that the Allies' wire is only cut across by neat lanes or gangways at convenient intervals, while the German wire lies in a trampled mess on the ground. Then, the Allies support their barbed wire mainly with wooden stakes; the Germans do it with iron. Next, our parapet owes much more of its strength than the German to visible sandbags.

Inside the two trenches the differences are greater. The Allied trench looks, in every way, like the work of men who hoped and meant to move on before long; the German trench looks like the work of men who hoped, or feared, that they would be in it for years. Our trench housing has been much more of a makeshift, a sort of camping-out, with some ingenious provisions for shelter and comfort, but not more than the least that would serve. Most of our dug-outs are just roughly delved holes in the earth, with only enough props and rafters to hold the roofs up; their floors are bare ground, with a little straw on it; their doors, if they have any, are a few odd pieces of plank with a couple of other pieces nailed across; often the floor is on the trench level, to save burrowing. Lighting is done with candles, mostly bought at the canteen, and if anyone owns an armchair or a 2ft. high mirror, it is the jest of the platoon.

The German front in the West is like one huge straggling village, built of wood and strung out along a road 300 miles long. Of course the houses are all underground. Still, they are houses, of one or two floors, built to certain official designs, drawn out in section and plan. The main entrance from the trench level is, sometimes at any rate, through a steel door, of a pattern apparently standardized, so that hundreds may come from the factory on one order, and missing parts be easily replaced. The profusely timbered doorway is made of their measure. Outside this front door you may find a perforated sheet of metal, to serve for a doormat or scraper. Inside, a flight of from 12 to 33 stairs leads down at an easy angle. The treads of the stairs and the descending roof of the staircase are formed of mining frames of stout timber, with double top stulls; the walls are of thick planks notched at the top and bottom to fit the frames and strengthened with iron tie-rods running from top to bottom of the stairs and with thick wooden struts at right angles to these.

PASSAGES AND STAIRCASES.

At the foot of the stairs a tunnelled corridor, runs straight forward, for anything up to 50 yards, and from it open rooms and minor passages on each side. In many dug-outs a second staircase, or two staircases, lead to a lower floor which may be 30ft. or 40ft. below the trench level.

All these staircases, passages, and rooms are, in the best specimens, completely lined with wood, and as fully strengthened with it as the entrance staircase already described. In one typical dug-out each section of a platoon had its allotted places for messing and sleeping, its own place for parade in a passage, and its own emergency exit to the trench. In another, used as a dressing station, there were beds for 32 patients and a fair-sized operating room. A third, near Mametz, was designed to house a whole company of 300 men; with the needful kitchens, provision and munition store-rooms, a well, a forge riveted with sheets of cast iron, an engine-room, and a motor-room. Many of the captured dug-outs were thus lighted by electricity.

In the officers' quarters there have been found full-length mirrors, comfortable beds, cushions, arm-chairs, and some pictures. One room is lined with glazed "sanitary" wall-paper, and the present German occupant is convinced by circumstantial evidence that his predecessor lived there with his wife and child. Clearly there was no expectation of an early move.

MINE SHAFT AT LA BOISSELLE.

Other German trench works show the same lavish use of labour as the dug-outs. In the old German front trench south of La Boisselle an entrance like that of a dug-out leads to a flight of 24 stairs, all well finished. At their foot a landing three feet square opens on its further side upon a nearly vertical shaft. Descending this by a ladder of 32 rungs, you find a second landing like the first, opening on a continuation of the shaft. Down this a ladder of 60 rungs brings you to the starting point of an almost straight level tunnel three feet wide and about five feet high, cut through pure, hard chalk. It ends in a blank wall. This is right underneath a huge crater which had evidently been held, and probably made, by British troops. So that, at the moment of the advance in July, nothing remained, presumably, for the Germans to do but to bring the necessary tons of high explosive to the end of their tunnel, and blow the mine under the base of the old crater. Like an incomplete dug-out near Fricourt, this mine still contains part of the machinery used for winding up the excavated chalk to the surface.

German trench work is therefore more elaborate than ours, but that does not mean that it is better. No doubt the size and the overhead strength of German dug-outs keep down casualties under bombardment and sometimes enable the Germans to bring up unsuspected forces to harass our troops in the rear with machine-gun and rifle fire when a charge has carried our men past.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AIR CORDON ROUND ENGLAND.

30,000 AEROPLANES AND 100,000 MEN.

LORD MONTAGU AND DEFENCE.

Lord Montagu, in a speech on our aircraft offensive and defensive at a meeting of business men and women in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, last month, said the recent raid of 13 Zeppelins on London and the East Coast of England was by far the largest we had encountered, and at the same time it was the most ridiculous. The effect on the South of England was not to produce panic, but to strengthen our resolve that the war must be won, and won on our terms.

If the German Government and the German people wanted to know what was the result of that raid, this was the answer—it made us angry that we had not been able to repel the attack with greater loss to them, but it strengthened our determination to win the war. After an appreciative reference to Lieutenant Robinson's gallant exploit in bringing down a German airship, Lord Montagu said:—

"I was not altogether pleased about the national attitude towards this fine exploit. We have had about 40 Zeppelin raids on this country, and at a low estimate some 120 airships were engaged in them from bringing to end. Yet this was the first airship we brought down on our soil. To be frank, I do not think that that is very much to boast about. I hope that in the future those in charge of the air defence of this country will strengthen them to such an extent that no Zeppelin raid can take place except at great peril and loss to the enemy."

He criticized the confusion of aircraft control. Although the Admiralty is responsible for the construction of machines, the ship which came down at Cuffley was cut up, dissected, and investigated by the military. That showed how chaotic our service is. One department gives warning of the approach of a hostile air fleet, a second fires at it by sea, a third takes up the pursuit over land, and a fourth performs the post mortem in case of a successful assault. He desired to see the whole of our air service co-ordinated, amalgamated, and made into a much bigger and better service than at present. Priority of attention should, of course, be given to the Army at the front, for the strain there was tenfold what it is here. He did not desire that the Army in the field should be deprived of a single aeroplane or a single anti-aircraft gun, as *The Times* had well remarked, the task of providing adequate aircraft for Great Britain, and at the same time keeping the front supplied, ought not to prove incompatible.

EYES FOR THE FLEET.

There had been culpable slackness in the past. In the recent affair in the North Sea we lost two fine cruisers, the *Nottingham* and the *Palmouth*, while the Germans rarely lose one. Why? Because the Germans used air ships for scouting, while we had to use sea ships which must run the peril of mines and other risks of the ocean. While the North Sea is patrolled over all its length and breadth by German aircraft, we have to similar craft to do the work for us, so we must continue to risk valuable ships and valuable lives in the performing the work. "Our Fleet," declared Lord Montagu, "must have eyes as the German Navy has eyes, and we ought to urge the Admiralty to accelerate the building of airships so that our immense superiority in strength and numbers may not be dissipated by lack of facilities for reconnaissance."

To the excellence of our military aircraft in the fighting line Lord Montagu paid a high tribute. He mentioned that our latest type of machine had already brought down 27 Fokkers and that for weeks at a time no German aeroplane was seen over some parts of the British line. If the Navy were equally well supplied the enemy would not be able, as in the Battle of Jutland, to race back to port. On the contrary, a battle would ensue which would result in a final and overwhelming disaster to the German forces. He asked what was to happen to our air service when peace was declared, and that, in his opinion, was probably a year off yet. Our aircraft service must be continued, for we were no longer an island. In future, England would be menaced not by a score of airships, or a hundred or two of aeroplanes, but by forces infinitely greater. After the war we should require an air defence all round our 2,000 miles of coast, and in some parts the stations could not be more than 20 miles distant from each other. That would mean a permanent force of 20,000 aeroplanes, at a cost of 15 millions, which five Dreadnoughts cost already, and a force of 180,000 officers and men, which was no more than the strength of our original Expeditionary Force.

What, he asked in conclusion, are we going to do with regard to our own air service in the future? He suggested that the Air Board should be given complete control, at least on the supply side, and that there should be one united air service for the United Kingdom or even for the Empire.

an unclean dug-out of the kind. On the other hand, when an Allied advance is made good, every German left in such a dug-out will be either a dead man or a prisoner. No doubt, again, the German dug-outs give more protection from very bad weather than ours. But they also remove men more from the open air, and there is nothing to show that the half-buried German Army gains more by relative immunity from rheumatism and bronchitis than it loses in the way of general health and vitality.—*Times*.

POLITICAL FRONTIERS.

SECURITY THE BASIS OF PEACE.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION BY THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle last month a discussion on political frontiers took place in the Geographical section. The subject was introduced by Sir T. H. Roldrich, who said that it must reluctantly be admitted that the best way to preserve peace among the nations was to part them by as strong and as definite a physical fence as could be found. A boundary must be a barrier, and the position of it must be influenced largely by the will of the people. The annexation of territory against the will of the people had always been regarded as a political blunder. The assimilation of its people with the conquering nation was a slow and often an impossible process. An admixture might be effected mechanically, but real chemical fusion never took place. Under such circumstances it was seldom that the acquired territory was a safe and thoroughly sound unit in the political entity. As to the methods of ascertaining the will of the people a plebiscite had been suggested, but he could not imagine a surer way of starting an armed conflict. Where opinions were divided and the expression of them weak and wobbly, sentiment might well be allowed to give way to physical conditions which should govern the line of partition. It was quite probable that we should before long be faced with a comparatively new phase of boundary problems where there could no longer be the excuse of want of sound knowledge of the districts concerned to account for misleading and inaccurate delimitations, but where ethical interests of the most important character would possibly present painfully complicated problems. In no case, however, could he imagine that the wishes of the majority of the people concerned would be difficult to ascertain.

He insisted that a boundary must be a sound and unbroken barrier as far as possible, and that it must be selected with the great object in view of hindering in every possible way any proposed scheme of violation. Peace could only be based on this imperfect world on security. He trusted that our political representatives, impressed at last with the lessons of the war, would set about designing new political boundaries with lines as strong as they could be made. How were we to secure these strong barriers? Incomparably the best boundaries were mountain ranges. Failing a definite uplifted watershed, the ordinary divide between the heads of minor affluents of a river basin were quite a useful alternative.

Continuing, Sir Thomas said that rivers also played an important part, though it depended on conditions of environment whether a river made a good boundary or not. In conclusion, he said he did not imagine that in the reconstruction of political frontiers at the close of the war there would be any great departure from the old order which adopted elevations and placed strong fortresses at intervals to guard frontiers. It was the strength of the line of French forts from Belfort to Verdun which determined the initial strategy of the German campaign, and it was the Rhineland fortresses and not the Rhine itself which would protect the Western frontiers of Germany.

Professor Lyde, of University College, London, regarded a river boundary as preferable to a mountain one, and thought the best boundary was one which enabled the maximum of peaceful association with a minimum of warlike association. Where there was a navigable river in an area through which a political frontier was drawn the frontier should follow the fairway of the river. He also urged that navigable river frontiers should be made international.

THEIR OWN WEAPONS!

Miss M. Newbigin spoke of Italy and the Adriatic, and said it seemed unlikely that Italy would attempt to displace Austria from the north-eastern shore of the Adriatic merely to put a new and energetic nation in her place. Sir Arthur Evans, President of the Association, said he had very friendly feelings towards Italy, but he had also lived for several years on the east coast of the Adriatic, where in the country districts the population was largely Slavonic, and he hoped they might eventually be able to build up a south Slav State very largely permeated by Italian civilization. All the States on the west coast of Istria were Italian in sentiment, and nobody could doubt that Italy ought to get Trieste and Pola, on the condition, however, that Trieste should be a free city and a free port. Italy must secure herself on the Adriatic, but she must do so by wise means. If she had the west coast of Istria, the arsenal of Pola, and the key points of Bologna and Brindisi and certain islands, she would do very well. If she tried to do more she would do it at her own risk and at the risk of certain war within a limited number of years. Why should we, he asked, who sympathized with Italy in freeing Venice and Lombardy, not now sympathize also with Serbia in seeking development? If Italy did not alienate this new nationality, she might look forward to peaceful settlement in that region, but on no other terms.

The Austro-Germans are furious that the munitions with which they furnished Rumania during the months immediately preceding the war or since its outbreak should now be used against them. As a matter of fact, the supplies involved included not only vast quantities of 3 and 4 inch shells, but at least thirty batteries of the latest Krupp "75's," together with 150,000 rifles and 20,000 cavalry carbines of the latest Austrian patterns. We should not, moreover, be surprised to learn that a number of big Krupp and Skoda howitzers and sections of German-built submarines destined to Bulgaria and Turkey had been duly detained by the Rumanian Customs authorities so that they could now be used against the Hun!

Hello! Are you there?

Oh, no, it's not nearly finished yet, and Haig's simply pouring shells across into the Hun positions north of the Somme.

Hand grenades, too, are the order of the day, and our boys do REALLY GOOD WORK with them.

Eh! What's that? What do they cost? Well, a £100 EXCHEQUER BOND represents about 800 hand-grenades, and these in the hands of a fast bowler you won't need my help to draw a mental picture.

Lively picture, eh? Yes, the Hongkong Bank gets the Bonds for you. Think it over. I'll ring off now. Bye-bye.

Hello! Did you think over that business about the Bonds? Yes, it's pretty certain now that an UNREMITTING PRESSURE on all fronts will lead straight on to Victory, and you can help in some measure by lending money to the Government.

The least you can do is to convert all available cash into EXCHEQUER BONDS. The HONGKONG BANK will buy them.

What do you say? Only 5 per cent. Well, I don't think any of us should mind whether it's 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. so long as we get through with the War.

What's that? Oh, you're writing a chit to the Bank now. Alright! I'll ring off. Good-bye, old man.

